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# U.S. Secret Agencies Penetrated by Reds

CPYRGHT

CPYRGHT By GUY RICHARDS

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A defector from the Soviet Secret Police has informed U. S. officials that Moscow has placed active "cells" in the Central Intelligence Agency and the State Dept. in Washington and overseas.

The Red defector, a high-ranking operative in Russia's KGB, is sure that the "cells" are still operative in the two highly sensitive government agencies.

He and his wife have been living in a modest apartment not more than 30 minutes from Times Square. He has been given a new name and identity especially fabricated to blot out his past and help him blend into the American scenery.

He has named names. He has provided Washing-

ton with details of what looms as a greater scandal than the famous Alger Hiss case. Here are some of his shattering disclosures:

- Approximately \$1.2-million of CIA funds in Vienna recently was passed secretly along to the Communists —one third to KGB (the Soviet Secret Police), one third to the Italian Communist Party and one third to the American Communist Party.

- Three American scientists with access to defense secrets are working for the KGB. They have ties to others in the same category whose identities are unknown to him. But he has clues to a number of them.

- KGB has been able to infiltrate all American embassies in important cities abroad and "every U. S. agency except the FBI."

Continued

- Little, if anything, has been done to run down or clean out the KGB men on American payrolls though he fed the facts and exposures on them to the CIA, starting as far back as 1966.
- Instead of having his information used for the clean-out job he came here for, he charges, he has been thwarted by amateurs and "Stalinists" in the CIA and even kept from communicating his plight to responsible higher officials here.

These allegations have been made by a former high executive of both the Russian and Polish secret police organizations. He had his own plane. He was free to fly all over Europe and did.

He is Michal Goleniewski, 41, a husky and handsome Polish-born agent who resembles the Hollywood prototype of the suave, ladykilling spy. He's credited with breaking the Irwin N. Scarbeck spy case in Warsaw in 1961. The CIA is on record in Congress as endorsing these observations:

"His services to the United States are rated as truly significant . . . He has collaborated with the Government in an outstanding manner and under circumstances which have involved grave personal risk."

Though he has yet to testify on espionage matters before any committee of the Senate or House, which he wants to do, and which many legislators want him to do, his case has become the center of one of the biggest behind-the-scenes battles ever to rear up in the jurisdictional area between the legislative and executive branches of the Government.

In the tussle over him things have happened which seem incredible in a democratic nation.

A Congressional subpoena was virtually smuggled to him—then mysteriously quashed. A letter he wrote to a Congressman was intercepted. An Army colonel who visited him was later hounded and "investigated."

Michael Goleniewski might still be living in unheralded torment if a Cleveland, O., Congressman hadn't scented a slightly fishy odor in a routine office proceeding.

The time was last summer. The scene was Capitol Hill, in the office of the chairman of the House Immigration Subcommittee. Sitting at his desk was white-plumed, bespectacled, Ohio Democrat, Rep. Michael A. Feighan, a graduate of Princeton and Harvard Law School, and a good friend of the late President Kennedy.

By his side was a man from the CIA. The latter showed the Congressman a report and proposed bill which would bestow on "Michal Goleniewski" the benediction of U. S. citizenship. The former KGB agent's "truly significant" services were duly chronicled in the report. It stated, in part:

"The beneficiary, Michal Goleniewski, a native and citizen of Poland, was born Aug. 16, 1922, in Nieswicz. His wife, Irmgard, is a native of Berlin and a citizen of Germany. They are now living in the United States.

"The beneficiary's education was all in Poland: in 1919 he graduated from the Gymnasium; he completed three years of law at the University of Poznan, and in 1956 he received a master's degree in political science from the University of Warsaw.

### Report Covers Help to U. S.

"He enlisted in the Polish Army in 1945 and was commissioned a lieutenant colonel in 1955, which rank he held until coming to the United States in 1961 (after breaking the Scarbeck case.) He is now employed as a consultant by the U. S. Government."

After a brief digression, the report continued:

"Mr. Goleniewski was a member of the Communist

Party of Poland from January, 1946, until April, 1953, when he defected. Without the enactment of H.R. 5507 (the proposed bill) the beneficiary will not be eligible for naturalization prior to 1968.

"The Immigration and Naturalization Service has been advised that the contributions made by Mr. Goleniewski to the security of the United States are rated by the U. S. Government as truly significant.

"He has collaborated with the Government in an outstanding manner and under circumstances which have involved grave personal risk. He continues to make major contributions to the national security of the United States . . . His primary motivation in offering to work with the Government has been and remains his desire to counter the menace of Soviet Communism."

### Gives Views To CIA Man

This report and the bill it was designed to expedite had one primary motive. It was, in the words of a Congressional aide, "to wipe out the past of a Polish citizen and create a man who never was, an American citizen with a new name, a new identity and a

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100 CONGRESS  
1st Session

H. R. 5507

[Report No. 437]

## IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

July 10, 1962

Read twice and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary

August 15, 1962

Reported by Mr. J. Lee Smith, without amendment

AN ACT

For the relief of Michal Goleniewski.

**CUTTING THE RED TAPE . . .** A Congressional bill (above) cleared the way for former Polish agent Michal Goleniewski to become a U. S. citizen. His services to the United States were emphasized (below) in the measure.

and reports favorably thereon without amendment and recommends that the bill do pass.

## PURPOSE OF THE BILL

The purpose of the bill is to enable the beneficiary to file a petition for naturalization, and to exempt him from the provisions of section 413 of the Immigration and Nationality Act.

## STATEMENT OF FACTS

The beneficiary of the bill is a 40-year-old native and citizen of Poland, who has been admitted to the United States for permanent residence and is employed by the U. S. Government. He was a member of the Communist Party in Poland before his defection in April 1954. His services to the United States are rated as truly significant. A letter, with attached memorandum, dated May 18, 1954, to the chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives from the Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization with reference to the case, reads as follows:

new status, free to find a new life here."

Rep. Feighan was thoroughly aware of the purpose of the report. He was sympathetic. A man with a long record of fighting subversives, and often stubbornly independent of the executive branch, he is known for his special dislike of being turned into a rubber stamp by any government agency.

He expressed his views to the CIA men. He said he was shocked at the amount of detail presented about Goleniewski. He said he had heard reports about the KGB defector, but had never laid eyes on him. He remarked he didn't like to promote any legislation on a pig-in-the-poke basis and concluded with the request:

"I'd like to see the live body."

His request was carried back to higher CIA officials. There were several days of dickering and phoning back and forth between CIA and Congress.

This bore light on two horizons of growing importance in security matters:

A) The fact that the executive branch controls CIA, State, Defense, Army, Navy, Air Force and FBI—all the intelligence-gathering agencies—and jealously guards its rights to run out all adverse criticism of these units' performance.

B) The personal situations of defectors vary greatly. Some, like Yuri Nosenko, have been publicized. Some have not. Some bring adverse criticism of American operations. Some do not. Some have families behind the Iron Curtain whose safety is endangered by publicity here. Some don't.

with him. He also had plenty of adverse criticism to deliver about U. S. operations.

On the ticklish issue of whether he should be allowed to see a member of the legislative branch, the wheels began to whirl in the heavily-guarded CIA Building in Langley, Va., 12 miles outside Washington.

### Secret Session Set on The Hill

It was finally decided that the answer had better be affirmative if Rep. Feighan's cooperation was to be obtained. The Congressman was duly notified it was okay.

That brought another big decision, this one in Congress. It was considered advisable that a subpoena from a Congressional committee be sent with Rep. Feighan just in case it seemed proper—and Goleniewski thought so, too—for the latter to appear before a secret session on The Hill.

A subpoena was prepared. An appointment was set for several days later in New York.

Interviewed yesterday, after this reporter had checked facts from many sources over a 10-day period, Rep. Feighan said:

"From the very beginning my main concern was for the safety of this man (Goleniewski). Everything else seemed secondary. I still have the same concern."

Rep. Feighan made the trip from Washington to New York with two Congressional aides. They landed at LaGuardia Airport, and drove to an apartment building like a thousand others on Long Island.

### A Lasting Impression

The handsome Pole made an impression that one has described as "everlasting—I'll never forget it."

Sweet, harried-looking and pregnant, his wife was in attendance part of the time. But all the time, striding energetically back and forth in the apartment, the former KGB bigshot painted the picture of what it feels like to flee the KGB only to find nothing coming from his leads and his liaison man with the CIA a "Stalinist."

the charges spelled out at the beginning of this story.

His trio of listeners were so shocked that they never got around to talk about the subpoena. Not one of them regarded the Pole as warped or biased. All knew that the CIA had been greatly served by him. They were staggered.

On his return to Washington.



**JOHN A. McCONE**  
*CIA Chief Got the Word*

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ten, Rep. Feighan immediately arranged an appointment with CIA Director John A. McCone. He told him everything he had heard and urged him to look into the situation and correct it. Mr. McCone said he would.

One of the other men decided to make a return visit to Goleniewski. He brought the subpoena along (it was not from any committee to which Rep. Feighan belongs) and he also brought some Foreign Service rosters to enable him to interrogate the defector more explicitly.

### Very Eager To Testify

This Congressional aide obtained a second and more searching interview with the Pole. The latter also expressed his eagerness to testify in an executive session of any appropriate Congressional committee. The subpoena was served.

A date and time was set for Goleniewski's appearance before the Congressional committee. Rep. Feighan felt assured that whatever was wrong would soon be smoked out on The Hill.

But instead of that appearance, a man from the CIA arranged to have a key member of the committee involved vacate the subpoena and cancel the date. Another CIA man is reliably reported to have pressured the Army to investigate the subpoena-server with a view toward charging him with making use of information gained on active duty (he was then on inactive duty), and for masquerading as an intelligence officer.

The Army was wrong on both counts. The aide didn't get the information on active duty, and he IS an intelligence officer.

Word was quietly passed from somewhere that Mr. Goleniewski had "flipped his lid" and was becoming unreliable—so CIA doesn't think it "worthwhile" for him to appear before the legislative branch.

Asked about this yesterday, Rep. Feighan said:

"That's utterly ridiculous.

The man seemed worried, and even excited, but his mind is in excellent shape. I was impressed by everything he had to say."

So were the two others.

Rep. Feighan added that "I cannot deny my role in bringing this case to the attention of Mr. McCone, the head of the Central Intelligence Agency."

Up to the moment, however, it doesn't seem to have done much good.

Though Goleniewski has been moved elsewhere to keep the Russians guessing, he has yet to tell his story to Congress. He has yet to see any real results, he says, from what he came here to tell us. He has yet to enjoy many of the blessings that reverted to him in theory when he obtained his American citizenship a few weeks ago. The bill got a fair wind from Rep. Feighan and his associates.

### Treatment Won't Encourage Others

From the viewpoint of Goleniewski, the joys of his American "liberation" must seem oddly constrained. He is a prisoner of the executive branch of our Government in a way few other citizens have been. He is more confined, more incommunicado, than he ever was before he bolted.

From a reporter's viewpoint, he seems to be a battered casualty of a war as savage and devious as the Cold War. It's the war now raging in the upholstered jungle where different agents of our Government are stalking—and frequently opposing—each other.

One thing is sure. His plight is poor recruiting bait for more KGB defectors. Already two have been murdered or inexplicably killed after they arrived here. The mental ordeal to which Goleniewski has been subjected on this side of the Atlantic could ultimately prove to be the more refined kind of homicidal retribution. It leaves no evidence whatsoever.

The CIA? A spokesman said there would be no comment on the matter.

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